

INVISIBILITY VIA REFLECTING COATING

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ABSTRACT. We construct a subset A of the unit disc with the following properties. (i) The set A is the finite union of disjoint line segments. (ii) The shadow of A is arbitrarily close to the shadow of the unit disc in “most” directions. (iii) If the line segments are considered to be mirrors reflecting light according to the classical law of specular reflection then most light rays hitting the set emerge on the other side of the disc moving along a parallel line and shifted by an arbitrarily small amount.

We also construct a set which reflects almost all light rays coming from one direction to another direction but its shadow is arbitrarily small in other directions, except for an arbitrarily small family of directions.

1. INTRODUCTION AND THE MAIN RESULT

We will construct two pre-fractal sets with special reflective and projection properties. First, we will construct a subset A of the unit disc with the following properties. (i) The set A is the finite union of disjoint line segments. (ii) The shadow of A is arbitrarily close to the shadow of the unit disc in most directions (that is, the complement of the set of such directions has arbitrarily small measure). (iii) If the line segments are considered to be mirrors reflecting light according to the classical law of specular reflection then most light rays hitting the set emerge on the other side of the disc traveling along a parallel line and shifted by an arbitrarily small amount.

Next, we will construct a set which reflects almost all light rays coming from one direction to another direction but its shadow is arbitrarily small in other directions, except for an arbitrarily small family of directions.

The article has multiple sources of inspiration. One of them is recent progress on invisibility (see [Uhl09, GKL09]) although there is no direct relationship between our article and those papers at the technical level. Another source of inspiration is the theory of radiative transfer (see [Per02]) which is used by astrophysicists to study the scattering of light. The relationship between reflections and “visibility” is implicit in Problem 2.6 of [ABS12]. And last but not least, Falconer’s “digital sundial” theorem ([Fal03, Thm. 6.9]; see also Proposition 2.1 below) provided not only inspiration but also a significant mathematical step in our argument.

The set constructed in Theorem 1.3 below might be a building block of a reflective “surface” that is the subject of Problem 2.6 of [ABS12]. At this point, we do not know how to turn this observation into a rigorous solution of that problem. The set in Theorem 1.3 resembles the set in the Besicovitch theorem (see [Fal86a, Thm. 6.15,

K. Burdzy was supported in part by NSF Grant DMS-0906743 and by grant N N201 397137, MNiSW, Poland.

p. 90]) and the “four-corner Cantor set” (see [PSS03, BV10, NPV10]) but we did not find a way to turn these classical constructions into a direct proof of our result.

We now introduce notation and definitions needed to state our results in a rigorous way. It will be convenient to identify \mathbb{R}^2 and \mathbb{C} and switch between the vector and complex analytic notation. Let $\Pi_\theta A$ denote the orthogonal projection of a set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ on the line $K_\theta := \{z = re^{i\theta} : r \in \mathbb{R}\}$. The 1-dimensional Lebesgue measure will be denoted Leb . By abuse of notation, we will use the same symbol Leb to denote 1-dimensional measures on lines in \mathbb{R}^2 and restriction of the Lebesgue measure to $[0, 2\pi)$. Let $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| \leq 1\}$ denote the unit disc.

We will be concerned with light rays moving at a constant speed and reflecting from “mirrors,” that is, line segments. We will describe trajectories of light rays using “directed lines”. A *directed line* $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}$ is an affine map $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}(t) = t\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}$, where $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{w}$ and $|\mathbf{v}| = 1$. We will write $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}} = \Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}(\mathbb{R})$. Let \mathcal{W} be the collection of all pairs (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) such that $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{w}$ and $|\mathbf{v}| = 1$. The set \mathcal{W} may be considered to be a subset of \mathbb{R}^4 . As such, it inherits the usual metric and topology from \mathbb{R}^4 . The following formula uniquely defines a measure Λ on \mathcal{W} ,

$$\begin{aligned} (1.1) \quad \Lambda(\{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} = re^{i\theta}, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}, \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2], r \in [r_1, r_2]\}) \\ = \Lambda(\{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} = re^{i\theta}, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta-\pi/2)}, \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2], r \in [r_1, r_2]\}) \\ = (\theta_2 - \theta_1)(r_2 - r_1). \end{aligned}$$

Let \mathcal{V} be the set of all pairs $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{W}$ such that $\mathbf{w} \in D$. Then $\Lambda(\mathcal{V}) = 4\pi$. Heuristically speaking, according to the probability measure $\Lambda(\cdot)/(4\pi)$, the direction of $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}$ is chosen uniformly, and so is the distance from 0 (within $[0, 1]$).

A *light ray* is a continuous and piecewise affine map $R : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$. We require that for each light ray, \mathbb{R} can be partitioned into a finite number of intervals and on each interval, $R(t) = (t - t_1)\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}$, for some (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) and t_1 depending on the interval. Either one or two of the intervals have infinite length. We will say that R comes from direction $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1}$ if $R(t) = (t - t_1)\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{w}_1$ on the interval that extends to $-\infty$. We will say that R escapes in direction $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{w}_2}$ if $R(t) = (t - t_2)\mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{w}_2$ on the interval that extends to $+\infty$. We will assume that light rays reflect from mirrors (line segments) according to the classical law of specular reflection in which the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence. Suppose that a set $F \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ consists of a finite number of line segments. Then a light ray which arrives “from infinity” and hits F will not be trapped (this can be proved as Proposition 2.1 in [ABS12]) so it has a well defined direction from which it arrives and a direction of escape. If a light ray which comes from direction $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1}$ escapes in the direction $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{w}_2}$ after reflecting in mirrors comprising F then we will write $\mathcal{J}_F(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1) = (\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{w}_2)$.

The following is the first of our two main results.

Theorem 1.1. (*Invisibility via reflecting coating*) *For every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a set $F \subset D$ which consists of a finite number of line segments and such that there exists a set $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{V}$ with $\Lambda(\mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{A}) \leq \varepsilon$, satisfying the following conditions.*

- (i) *For all $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{A}$, the line $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}(\mathbb{R})$ intersects F .*

- (ii) For all $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{A}$, we have $\mathcal{T}_F(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}_1)$ for some \mathbf{w}_1 satisfying
- $$(1.2) \quad |\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{w}_1| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Note that it is the same direction \mathbf{v} on both sides of the formula $\mathcal{T}_F(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}_1)$ in Theorem 1.1 (ii).

Problem 1.2. Does Theorem 1.1 remain true if (1.2) is replaced with $|\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{w}_1| = 0$?

Our second result is the following.

Theorem 1.3. (*Invisible mirror*) For every $\theta \in (0, \pi)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a set $G \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ which consists of a finite number of line segments and has the following properties. Let $\mathcal{B} = \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} = re^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}, \mathbf{v} = e^{i\theta}, r \in [0, 1]\}$.

- (i) For Leb-almost all $r \in [0, 1]$, the light ray arriving from the direction $\Gamma_{(1,0),(0,r)}$ reflects only once in a mirror in G and $\mathcal{T}_G((1,0), (0,r)) \in \mathcal{B}$.
- (ii) For all α satisfying $\alpha - \pi/2 \in [\varepsilon, \theta - \varepsilon] \cup [\theta + \varepsilon, \pi - \varepsilon]$ we have $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha G) < \varepsilon$.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. We will construct the set F described in Theorem 1.1 as the union of a large number of very small fractal-like sets. We will call these sets blocks. The construction of an individual block will be based on a Falconer's argument and it will be presented in Section 2. We will assemble blocks into a star-shaped structure (set F) in Section 3. We will analyze the shadow of F in the same section. Section 4 will be devoted to the analysis of light reflections in the set F . Section 5 will be devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.3.

We are grateful to Donald Marshall and Boris Solomyak for very helpful advice.

2. BUILDING BLOCKS

Let $I_\theta = \{z = re^{i\theta} : r \in [0, 1]\}$. The symmetric difference of sets A and B will be denoted $A \ominus B$.

The following result is a special case of Falconer's "digital sundial" theorem. See [Fal03, Thm. 6.9] for an accessible statement of the result and a sketch of the proof. A rigorous proof was given in [Fal86b] in the multidimensional setting.

Proposition 2.1. For every $\theta_1 \in (0, \pi)$, there exists a measurable set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ with the following properties.

- (i) For Leb-almost all $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$,

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta A \ominus I_\theta) = 0.$$

- (ii) For Leb-almost all $\theta \in (\theta_1, \pi)$,

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta A) = 0.$$

In words, the projection of A in almost every direction $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$ is "indistinguishable" from a line segment of unit length, while the projection in almost every direction $\theta \in (\theta_1, \pi)$ is "almost" invisible (has measure zero).

The next proposition is the main step in the construction of our basic building block. Although this result is inspired by and very close to, heuristically speaking, Proposition

2.1, it does not follow directly from Proposition 2.1. Our proof will be based on a claim embedded in a proof of a theorem in [Fal86b].

We will call a set a *diamond* if it is a closed square with sides inclined at the angle $\pi/4$ to the axes. We will say that $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is a *diamond set* if it is a finite union of diamonds. Let Q_ε denote the square $(-\varepsilon, 1 + \varepsilon)^2$.

Proposition 2.2. *For every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\theta_1 \in (0, \pi/2)$ there exists a diamond set $A \subset Q_\varepsilon$ which satisfies the following.*

(i) *There exists $\Theta_1 \subset [0, \theta_1]$ such that $\text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \setminus \Theta_1) \leq \varepsilon$ and for all $\theta \in \Theta_1$,*

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta A \ominus I_\theta) \leq \varepsilon.$$

(ii) *There exists $\Theta_2 \subset (\theta_1, \pi)$ such that $\text{Leb}((\theta_1, \pi) \setminus \Theta_2) \leq \varepsilon$ and for all $\theta \in \Theta_2$,*

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta A) \leq \varepsilon.$$

Proof. The following claim follows from the assertion made in the part of the proof of Theorem 5.1 in [Fal86b] on page 58 and the first paragraph on page 59 (the assertion is proved later in the same proof). For any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a countable family of open balls $\{\mathbf{B}_k\}_{k \geq 1}$ such that $B := \bigcup_{k \geq 1} \mathbf{B}_k \subset Q_\varepsilon$, and

$$(2.1) \quad I_\theta \subset \Pi_\theta B, \quad \text{for } \theta \in [0, \theta_1],$$

$$(2.2) \quad \int_0^{\theta_1} \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta B \setminus I_\theta) d\theta + \int_{\theta_1}^\pi \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta B) d\theta \leq \varepsilon^2/8.$$

Let $B_n = \bigcup_{1 \leq k \leq n} \mathbf{B}_k$. Then (2.2) implies that

$$\int_0^{\theta_1} \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta B_n \setminus I_\theta) d\theta + \int_{\theta_1}^\pi \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta B_n) d\theta \leq \varepsilon^2/8.$$

Let $\Lambda_2^n = \{\theta \in (\theta_1, \pi) : \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta B_n) \leq \varepsilon\}$. Then

$$\varepsilon \text{Leb}((\theta_1, \pi) \setminus \Lambda_2^n) \leq \int_{\theta_1}^\pi \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta B_n) d\theta \leq \varepsilon^2/8.$$

It follows that for any n ,

$$(2.3) \quad \text{Leb}((\theta_1, \pi) \setminus \Lambda_2^n) \leq \varepsilon/8.$$

Similarly, if $\tilde{\Lambda}_1^n = \{\theta \in [0, \theta_1] : \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta B_n \setminus I_\theta) \leq \varepsilon/2\}$ then for any n ,

$$(\varepsilon/2) \text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \setminus \tilde{\Lambda}_1^n) \leq \int_0^{\theta_1} \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta B_n \setminus I_\theta) d\theta \leq \varepsilon^2/8,$$

and

$$(2.4) \quad \text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \setminus \tilde{\Lambda}_1^n) \leq \varepsilon/4.$$

The sequence of functions $f_n(\theta) := \text{Leb}(I_\theta \setminus \Pi_\theta B_n)$ is monotone and converges to 0 in view of (2.1). Hence,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\theta_1} \text{Leb}(I_\theta \setminus \Pi_\theta B_n) d\theta = 0,$$

and, therefore, there exists m such that

$$(2.5) \quad \int_0^{\theta_1} \text{Leb}(I_\theta \setminus \Pi_\theta B_m) d\theta \leq \varepsilon^2/8.$$

Fix an m satisfying this estimate for the rest of the proof.

Let \mathcal{D}_k be the collection of all diamonds with diameters of length 2^{-k+1} and vertices in the lattice $2^{-k}\mathbb{Z}^2$. Let A_k be the union of all diamonds that belong to \mathcal{D}_k and are subsets of B_m . Let $\Theta_2^k = \{\theta \in (\theta_1, \pi) : \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta A_k) \leq \varepsilon\}$. It follows from (2.3) that for any k ,

$$(2.6) \quad \text{Leb}((\theta_1, \pi) \setminus \Theta_2^k) \leq \varepsilon/8.$$

Let $\tilde{\Theta}_1^k = \{\theta \in [0, \theta_1] : \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta A_k \setminus I_\theta) \leq \varepsilon/2\}$. Then for any k , by (2.4),

$$(2.7) \quad \text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \setminus \tilde{\Theta}_1^k) \leq \varepsilon/4.$$

The sequence of functions $g_k(\theta) := \text{Leb}(I_\theta \setminus \Pi_\theta A_k)$ is monotone and converges to $\text{Leb}(I_\theta \setminus \Pi_\theta B_m)$. Hence,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\theta_1} \text{Leb}(I_\theta \setminus \Pi_\theta A_k) d\theta = \int_0^{\theta_1} \text{Leb}(I_\theta \setminus \Pi_\theta B_m) d\theta.$$

This and (2.5) imply that there exists k such that

$$\int_0^{\theta_1} \text{Leb}(I_\theta \setminus \Pi_\theta A_k) d\theta \leq \varepsilon^2/4.$$

We let $\hat{\Theta}_1^k = \{\theta \in [0, \theta_1] : \text{Leb}(I_\theta \setminus \Pi_\theta A_k) \leq \varepsilon/2\}$. Then we can argue as above that

$$(2.8) \quad \text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \setminus \hat{\Theta}_1^k) \leq \varepsilon/2.$$

Fix a k satisfying this estimate. Let $\Theta_1^k = \{\theta \in [0, \theta_1] : \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta A_k \ominus I_\theta) \leq \varepsilon\}$. We combine (2.7) and (2.8) to see that

$$(2.9) \quad \text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \setminus \Theta_1^k) \leq \varepsilon.$$

We now let $A = A_k$, $\Theta_1 = \Theta_1^k$ and $\Theta_2 = \Theta_2^k$. These sets satisfy the proposition in view of (2.6) and (2.9). \square

Let $I_{\theta, \rho} = \{z = re^{i\theta} : r \in [0, \rho]\}$ and $Q_{\varepsilon, \rho} = (-\rho\varepsilon, \rho(1 + \varepsilon))^2$. The following corollary follows from Proposition 2.2 by scaling.

Corollary 2.3. *For all $\rho > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ and $\theta_1 \in (0, \pi/2)$ there exists a diamond set $A \subset Q_{\varepsilon, \rho}$ which has the following properties.*

(i) *There exists $\Theta_1 \subset [0, \theta_1]$ such that $\text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \setminus \Theta_1) \leq \varepsilon$ and for all $\theta \in \Theta_1$,*

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta A \ominus I_{\theta, \rho}) \leq \varepsilon\rho.$$

(ii) *There exists $\Theta_2 \subset (\theta_1, \pi)$ such that $\text{Leb}((\theta_1, \pi) \setminus \Theta_2) \leq \varepsilon$ and for all $\theta \in \Theta_2$,*

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta A) \leq \varepsilon\rho.$$

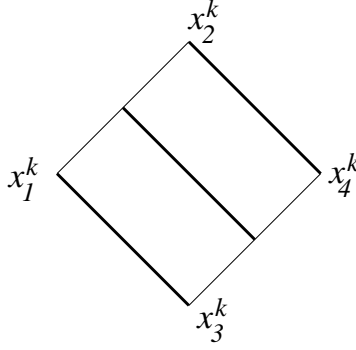
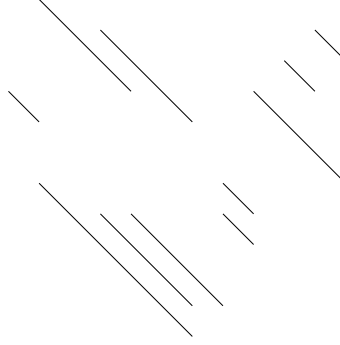


FIGURE 1. A diamond and the three associated line segments.

FIGURE 2. A finite family of line segments with slope -1 .

Definition 2.4. Consider a diamond set A satisfying Corollary 2.3 for some $\rho > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ and $\theta_1 \in (0, \pi/2)$. The set A is a finite union of diamonds $\{G_k\}_{1 \leq k \leq n}$. We can label the vertices $x_1^k, x_2^k, x_3^k, x_4^k$ of the diamond G_k so that they satisfy $x_2^k = x_1^k + r_k(1, 1)$, $x_3^k = x_1^k + r_k(1, -1)$ and $x_4^k = x_1^k + r_k(2, 0)$, for some $r_k > 0$ and $x_1^k \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Let C_k be the union of three closed line segments $\overline{x_1^k, x_3^k}$, $\overline{x_2^k, x_4^k}$ and $\overline{(x_1^k + x_2^k)/2, (x_3^k + x_4^k)/2}$ (see Fig. 1). We let $S = S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon} = \bigcup_{1 \leq k \leq n} C_k$. We will call the set S a *block*.

Remark 2.5. (i) A block consists of a finite number of bounded line segments with slope -1 .

(ii) The parameters ρ, θ_1 and ε do not uniquely define the block S . We will adopt the following convention. We fix a single block $S_{1, \theta_1, \varepsilon}$ among all blocks with parameters $1, \theta_1, \varepsilon$. Then we let $S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x/\rho \in S_{1, \theta_1, \varepsilon}\}$ for every set of parameters $\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon$.

(iii) Since $S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon} \subset Q_{\varepsilon, \rho}$ and $\varepsilon < 1$, the diameter of $S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon}$ is less than $3\sqrt{2}\rho$.

(iv) For our arguments, it is irrelevant that the line segments in the definition of a block are created in sets of three from each diamond in a diamond set. We only need a finite family of line segments with slope -1 which satisfies estimates for the size of projections of a block given in Lemma 2.6 below. A set of the type illustrated in Fig. 2 is perfectly acceptable as a “building block” if it satisfies the conditions listed in Lemma

2.6.

Lemma 2.6. *Suppose that $\rho > 0$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, $\theta_1 \in (0, \arctan(1/3))$ and $S = S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon}$ is a block.*

(i) *There exists $\Theta_1 \subset [0, \theta_1]$ such that $\text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \setminus \Theta_1) \leq \varepsilon$ and for all $\theta \in \Theta_1$,*

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta S \ominus I_{\theta, \rho}) \leq \varepsilon \rho.$$

(ii) *There exists $\Theta_2 \subset (\theta_1, \pi)$ such that $\text{Leb}((\theta_1, \pi) \setminus \Theta_2) \leq \varepsilon$ and for all $\theta \in \Theta_2$,*

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta S) \leq \varepsilon \rho.$$

Proof. Let A, G_k, C_k, Θ_1 and Θ_2 be as in Corollary 2.3 and Definition 2.4. We have $\text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \setminus \Theta_1) \leq \varepsilon$. If $\theta \in (0, \arctan(1/3))$ then $\Pi_\theta C_k = \Pi_\theta G_k$. Hence, by Corollary 2.3 (i), for all $\theta \in \Theta_1$,

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta S \ominus I_{\theta, \rho}) \leq \varepsilon \rho.$$

Since $C_k \subset G_k$, Corollary 2.3 implies that $\text{Leb}((\theta_1, \pi) \setminus \Theta_2) \leq \varepsilon$ and for all $\theta \in \Theta_2$,

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta S) \leq \varepsilon \rho.$$

This completes the proof. \square

3. THE SEA URCHIN

Fix an arbitrarily small $\varepsilon > 0$. Our construction of the set F in Theorem 1.1 will have several parameters—real numbers $r_1, \rho, \varepsilon_1 > 0$ and an integer N . Assume that

$$(3.1) \quad \varepsilon_1 \rho N^2 / (\pi r_1) < \varepsilon / (16\pi),$$

$$(3.2) \quad N \varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon / (16N).$$

We will make more assumptions later in the proof.

Recall that $r_1 > 0$ is a (small) real number and let $N > 0$ be a (large) integer divisible by 4. Let $a_k = r_1 \exp(i(k - 1/2)2\pi/N)$ for $0 \leq k \leq N$ and note that $a_N = a_0$. Let M'_k be the closed rectangle with two of its adjacent vertices equal to a_k and a_{k+1} , and the other two vertices on the unit circle ∂D . Moreover, we require that M'_k does not contain 0; this uniquely identifies M'_k . We let $M_k = M'_k \cup M'_{k+N/2}$ for $0 \leq k \leq N/2 - 1$. The set M_k consists of two thin rectangles with parallel sides; their long sides lie on the same straight lines. See Fig. 3.

Recall definitions of squares $Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho}$ and blocks $S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon_1}$ from Section 2. We let $\theta_1 = 2\pi/N$ and assume that N is so large that $\theta_1 \in (0, \arctan(1/3))$. Note that the width of M'_k is $|a_1 - a_0|$ and the side of $Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho}$ is $\rho(1 + 2\varepsilon_1)$. We choose the values of the parameters so that $q := \rho(1 + 2\varepsilon_1) = |a_1 - a_0|$. Let $T_j : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the translation which maps $(-\rho\varepsilon_1, -\rho\varepsilon_1)$ to $a_0 + (jq, 0)$. The translations T_j , $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, map $Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho}$ onto adjacent squares which fill up the rectangle M'_0 and then extend beyond M'_0 . Let j_* be the largest j such that $T_j(Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho}) \subset M'_0$. Then we let $F'_0 = \bigcup_{0 \leq j \leq j_*} T_j(S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon_1})$, $F'_k = e^{i2\pi k/N} F'_0$, $F_k = F'_k \cup F'_{k+N/2}$, and $F = \bigcup_{0 \leq k \leq N/2-1} F_k$.

Heuristically speaking, we placed blocks congruent to $S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon_1}$ in long rows in M_k 's, tightly against each other. The thin rows of blocks form a spiny sea urchin shape (see Fig. 3).

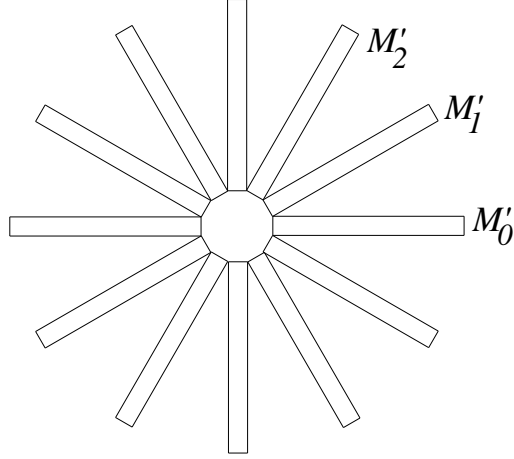


FIGURE 3. Sets M'_k are long rectangles which hold rows of blocks reflecting light rays.

We will prove that the set F satisfies Theorem 1.1, provided we choose appropriate values of the parameters of the construction.

3.1. The shadow.

Proof of Theorem 1.1 (i). We parametrize \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} using polar coordinates as follows, $\mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}$ and $\mathbf{w}(r) = re^{i\theta}$; we will suppress θ in this notation. We will estimate the measure of the set of $r \in (0, 1)$ such that $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)}$ intersects F_0 for some values of θ .

Let I be the horizontal line segment extending from the vertical axis to the right hand side half of the boundary of the unit disc, at the level $-q/2$. This line segment contains the lower horizontal side of M'_0 . Let $I_* = I \cap \bigcup_{0 \leq j \leq j_*} T_j(Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho})$. Suppose that $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$. It is elementary to see that we can choose N so large (and, hence, θ_1 so small) that $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap I_* = \emptyset$ for $r \leq 0$. Moreover, we can choose $r_1 > 0$ so small that for every $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$,

$$(3.3) \quad \frac{\text{Leb}(\{r > 0 : L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap I_* \neq \emptyset\})}{\text{Leb}(\{r > 0 : L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap D \neq \emptyset\})} \geq 1 - \varepsilon/2^9.$$

Consider $\theta \in \Theta_1$, where Θ_1 is as in Lemma 2.6, with ε replaced by ε_1 . Suppose that $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap I_* \cap T_0(Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho}) \neq \emptyset$. Then $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)}$ may fail to intersect F_0 if it crosses $T_0(Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho})$ to the left of $T_0((0, 0))$ or to the right of $T_0((\rho, 0))$. The measure of the set of r such that $\theta \in \Theta_1$, $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap I_* \cap T_0(Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho}) \neq \emptyset$, and $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)}$ crosses $T_0(Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho})$ to the left of $T_0((0, 0))$ or to the right of $T_0((\rho, 0))$ is bounded by $2\rho\varepsilon_1 \cos \theta$. It follows from Lemma 2.6 (i) that the measure of the set of r such that $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)}$ crosses $T_0(Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho})$ to the right of $T_0((0, 0))$ and to the left of $T_0((\rho, 0))$, and $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)}$ does not intersect $T_0(S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon_1})$ is

bounded by $\rho\varepsilon_1$. Combining the two estimates, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text{Leb}(\{r > 0 : L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap I_* \cap T_0(Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho}) \neq \emptyset, L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap F_0 \neq \emptyset\})}{\text{Leb}(\{r > 0 : L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap I_* \cap T_0(Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho}) \neq \emptyset\})} \\ & \geq \frac{\rho(1 + 2\varepsilon_1) \cos \theta - 2\rho\varepsilon_1 \cos \theta - \rho\varepsilon_1}{\rho(1 + 2\varepsilon_1) \cos \theta} \\ & = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_1 / \cos \theta}{1 + 2\varepsilon_1} \\ & \geq \frac{1 - \varepsilon_1 / \cos \theta_1}{1 + 2\varepsilon_1}. \end{aligned}$$

We may assume that θ_1 is so small that $\cos \theta_1 \geq 1/2$. Hence the last expression is bounded from below by $(1 - 2\varepsilon_1)/(1 + 2\varepsilon_1)$.

The same estimate holds for T_j in place of T_0 for $j = 1, \dots, j_*$, by translation invariance. Since $I_* = I \cap \bigcup_{0 \leq j \leq j_*} T_j(Q_{\varepsilon_1, \rho})$, this implies that

$$\frac{\text{Leb}(\{r > 0 : L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap I_* \neq \emptyset, L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap F_0 \neq \emptyset\})}{\text{Leb}(\{r > 0 : L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap I_* \neq \emptyset\})} \geq \frac{1 - 2\varepsilon_1}{1 + 2\varepsilon_1}.$$

We can now make $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ so small that the last estimate and (3.3) yield

$$\frac{\text{Leb}(\{r > 0 : L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap F_0 \neq \emptyset\})}{\text{Leb}(\{r > 0 : L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap D \neq \emptyset\})} \geq 1 - \varepsilon/2^8.$$

Recall that $\mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta + \pi/2)}$, $\mathbf{w}(r) = re^{i\theta}$ and $\Theta_1 \subset [0, \theta_1]$. The last inequality implies that the Λ -measure of (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) such that $\theta \in \Theta_1$, $r \in (0, 1)$ and $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap F_0 = \emptyset$ is bounded above by $\theta_1 \varepsilon / 2^8$. According to Lemma 2.6 (i), $\text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \setminus \Theta_1) \leq \varepsilon_1$. It follows that the Λ -measure of (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) such that $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$, $r \in (0, 1)$ and $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}(r)} \cap F_0 = \emptyset$ is bounded above by $\theta_1 \varepsilon / 2^8 + \varepsilon_1$. Summing over all intervals of the form $[k\theta_1, (k+1)\theta_1]$ and taking into account both $\mathbf{v} = re^{i(\theta + \pi/2)}$ and $\mathbf{v} = re^{i(\theta - \pi/2)}$, we obtain the following estimate,

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda(\{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{V} : L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}} \cap F = \emptyset\}) & \leq 2N(\theta_1 \varepsilon / 2^8 + \varepsilon_1) = 2N((2\pi/N)\varepsilon / 2^8 + \varepsilon_1) \\ & \leq \varepsilon / 16 + 2N\varepsilon_1. \end{aligned}$$

We can now make ε_1 so small that the right hand side is less than $\varepsilon/8$, i.e.,

$$(3.4) \quad \Lambda(\{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{V} : L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}} \cap F = \emptyset\}) < \varepsilon/8.$$

We have constructed a set F satisfying part (i) of Theorem 1.1. Of course, part (i) is a trivial statement by itself. We will have to show that the same set F satisfies part (ii) of the theorem. \square

4. LIGHT RAY REFLECTIONS

Lemma 4.1. *Recall that $\varepsilon > 0$ is fixed. There exists a set $\mathcal{A}_1 \subset \mathcal{V}$ such that $\Lambda(\mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{A}_1) \leq \varepsilon/8$ and if $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{A}_1$, $\mathbf{w} = re^{i\theta}$, and k satisfies $\theta - 2\pi k/N \in [0, \theta_1] \cup [\pi, \pi + \theta_1]$ then*

$$(4.1) \quad \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta(F \setminus M_k)) \leq \varepsilon/(16\pi).$$

Proof. Let Θ_2 be as in Lemma 2.6 (ii), with ε replaced by ε_1 . Let

$$\begin{aligned}\Theta'_2 &= \{t \in \mathbb{R} : t + m\pi \in \Theta_2 \text{ for some } m \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \\ \Theta_2^k &= \Theta'_2 + 2\pi k/N, \\ \Theta_2^* &= \bigcap_{1 \leq k \leq N/2-1} \Theta_2^k.\end{aligned}$$

Then

$$(4.2) \quad \text{Leb}([0, \theta_1] \cup [\pi, \pi + \theta_1]) \setminus \Theta_2^* \leq N\varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon/(16N),$$

by Lemma 2.6 (ii) and (3.2). Let \mathcal{A}_1 be the set of all $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = (e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{V}$ such that if k satisfies $\theta - 2\pi k/N \in [0, \theta_1] \cup [\pi, \pi + \theta_1]$ then $\theta \in \Theta_2^* + 2\pi k/N$. It follows from Definition 1.1 of Λ and (4.2) that $\Lambda(\mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{A}_1) \leq \varepsilon/8$. It remains to prove (4.1).

Recall the integer j_* used in the construction of F . It is elementary to check that if N is large then $j_* \leq N/(\pi r_1)$. Hence, the number of block images $T_j(S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon_1})$ inside M'_0 is bounded by $N/(\pi r_1)$. Therefore, the number of (rotated) block images in F is bounded by $N^2/(\pi r_1)$. According to Lemma 2.6 (ii) we have $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta T_j(S_{\rho, \theta_1, \varepsilon_1})) \leq \varepsilon_1 \rho$ for $\theta \in \Theta_2$. Hence, we obtain using (3.1),

$$(4.3) \quad \text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta(F \setminus M_0)) \leq \varepsilon_1 \rho N^2/(\pi r_1) < \varepsilon/(16\pi),$$

for $\theta \in \Theta_2^*$.

If $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = (e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{A}_1$ and k satisfies $\theta - 2\pi k/N \in [0, \theta_1] \cup [\pi, \pi + \theta_1]$ then $\theta \in \Theta_2^* + 2\pi k/N$. For such θ , we obtain from (4.3), by rotation invariance,

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta(F \setminus M_k)) < \varepsilon/(16\pi).$$

□

We will now describe the path of a light ray reflecting from mirrors in F in general terms. Let \mathcal{A}_1 be as in Lemma 4.1. Suppose that the light ray arrives along the line $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}$ with $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{A}_1$, $\mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}$, and $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$. According to Lemma 4.1, this ray is very unlikely to hit F before hitting M_0 . So let us suppose that it did not hit F before hitting M_0 .

The set F_0 consists of a finite number of line segments with slope -1 . The light ray may reflect from a number of them. After each reflection, it will move along a line $L_{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1}$ with \mathbf{v}_1 equal either to $e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}$ or $e^{i(\pi-\theta)}$. It is clear that after a finite number of reflections, the light ray will leave the set M_0 . We will argue that at the time the light ray leaves M_0 , it is very likely to move along a line $L_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{w}_2}$ with $\mathbf{v}_2 = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)} = \mathbf{v}$.

Next, the light ray will have another chance to reflect from $F \setminus M_0$. We will show that the chance that the light ray will hit $F \setminus M_0$ is very small, once again using Lemma 4.1.

In summary, a typical light ray arriving in the direction $\mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}$ with $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$ will avoid hitting $F \setminus M_0$ on the way to M_0 , then it will follow a zigzag path inside M_0 , and then it will leave the unit disc without hitting $F \setminus M_0$ on the way out. A similar analysis applies to light rays arriving from other directions.

4.1. Invariance principle for light rays. By abuse of language, we will refer to $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{V}$ as a bundle of light rays, although it would be more precise to say the a bundle of light rays consists of all light rays $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}$ with $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{A}$.

Lemma 4.2. *Recall that $K_\theta = \{z = re^{i\theta} : r \in \mathbb{R}\}$ and suppose that $B_1 \subset K_\theta$ and $\text{Leb}(B_1) = b_1$. Consider a bundle $\mathcal{B}_1 = \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in B_1, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}\}$ of parallel light rays. Suppose that all light rays in \mathcal{B}_1 reflect from a bounded set C consisting of a finite number of parallel line segments and then escape as two bundles of light rays $\mathcal{B}_2 = \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in B_2, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}\}$ and $\mathcal{B}_3 = \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in B_3, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\alpha+\pi/2)}\}$, with $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi)$, $B_2 \subset K_\theta$, $\text{Leb}(B_2) = b_2$, $B_3 \subset K_\alpha$, and $\text{Leb}(B_3) = b_3$. Let \mathcal{H} be the transformation that takes an element of \mathcal{B}_1 and maps it to the outgoing light ray in $\mathcal{B}_2 \cup \mathcal{B}_3$. The transformation \mathcal{H} is one-to-one, except for a finite number of lines in \mathcal{B}_1 for which \mathcal{H} is not uniquely defined because these light rays encounter endpoints of mirrors on their way.*

(i) *We have $b_2 + b_3 = b_1$.*

(ii) *Moreover, $\mathcal{H}^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_2) = \mathcal{B}'$ and $\mathcal{H}^{-1}(\mathcal{B}_3) = \mathcal{B}''$, where $\mathcal{B}' = \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in B', \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}\}$, $\text{Leb}(B') = b_2$, $\mathcal{B}'' = \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in B'', \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\alpha+\pi/2)}\}$, and $\text{Leb}(B'') = b_3$.*

Proof. The claim is obvious if C consists of a single line segment. The general statement can be easily proved by induction on the number of line segments in C . We leave the details to the reader. \square

We note parenthetically that Lemma 4.2 is a special case of a well known and more general theorem in the theory of billiards, see [Tab05, Thm. 3.1] or [CM06, Lemma 2.35].

Consider $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$ and the bundle \mathcal{B}_1 of light rays (\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) such that $\mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}$ and $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}} \cap M_0 \neq \emptyset$. We can write $\mathcal{B}_1 = \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in B_1, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}\}$ for some $B_1 \subset K_\theta$. Let $b_1 = \text{Leb}(B_1)$. In the following lemma, we will ignore the set $F \setminus F_0$, that is, we will consider the effect of reflections in F_0 on the light rays in \mathcal{B}_1 . After the light rays leave the set M_0 , they will form two bundles of parallel light rays $\mathcal{B}_2 = \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in B_2, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}\}$ and $\mathcal{B}_3 = \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in B_3, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\pi-\theta)}\}$, where $B_2 \subset K_\theta$, $\text{Leb}(B_2) = b_2$, $B_3 \subset K_{\pi/2-\theta}$, and $\text{Leb}(B_3) = b_3$.

Lemma 4.3. *Suppose that $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$ are fixed.*

(i) *We can make $r_1 > 0$ so small and N so large that $b_3 < \varepsilon/(32\pi)$.*

(ii) *Let $B_4 \subset B_2$ be the set of all \mathbf{w}_1 such that $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}_1}$ with $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}_1) \in \mathcal{B}_2$ is the escape trajectory for some light ray arriving along $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}$ with $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{B}_1$ and $|\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{w}_1| \geq \varepsilon$. Let $b_4 = \text{Leb}(B_4)$. We can make $r_1 > 0$ so small and N so large that $b_4 < \varepsilon/(32\pi)$.*

Proof. (i) Note that if $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{B}_3$ then $\mathbf{w} \in B_3 \subset K_{\pi/2-\theta}$. We have $B_3 \subset \Pi_{\pi/2-\theta} M_0$. It is easy to see that one can make $r_1 > 0$ so small and N so large that $\text{Leb}(\Pi_{\pi/2-\theta} M_0) < \varepsilon/(32\pi)$ for all $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$. It follows that $b_3 = \text{Leb}(B_3) \leq \text{Leb}(\Pi_{\pi/2-\theta} M_0) < \varepsilon/(32\pi)$ for all $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$.

(ii) Recall that q denotes the width of M'_0 . Let $z^0 = (z_1^0, z_2^0)$ be the lower right corner of M'_0 and $z^k = (z_1^0 - k\varepsilon/2, z_2^0)$ for $k \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{B}_1^k be the bundle of light rays in \mathcal{B}_1 which enter M'_0 through the line segment $\overline{z^k, z^{k+1}}$. Let D_k be the (unique) open rectangle with

two sides on the lines that contain the long sides of M'_0 and such that two of its corners are z^k and z^{k+1} . Let k_* be the maximum k such that $D_k \subset M'_0$ and note that $k_* \leq 2/\varepsilon$. Let \widehat{I}_k be the upper side of D_k and let \widetilde{I}_k be the left side of D_k . Note that light rays in \mathcal{B}_1^k enter D_k at the same time when they enter M'_0 . After reflecting in $F_0 \cap D_k$, they have to exit D_k either through \widehat{I}_k or \widetilde{I}_k . In the following definition, $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}^*$ represents the part of the set $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}$ lying outside D_k . Since D_k is open, we will use the statement $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}^* \cap \widehat{I}_k \neq \emptyset$ in the definitions below to indicate that $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}$ exits D_k through \widehat{I}_k (the same remark applies to similar statements). Light rays exiting D_k can be grouped into the following four bundles,

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_2^k &= \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in \widehat{B}_2^k, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}, L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}^* \cap \widehat{I}_k \neq \emptyset\}, \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_2^k &= \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in \widetilde{B}_2^k, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}, L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}^* \cap \widetilde{I}_k \neq \emptyset\}, \\ \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_3^k &= \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in \widehat{B}_3^k, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\pi-\theta)}, L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}^* \cap \widehat{I}_k \neq \emptyset\}, \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_3^k &= \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in \widetilde{B}_3^k, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\pi-\theta)}, L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}^* \cap \widetilde{I}_k \neq \emptyset\}.\end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\widehat{B}_2^k \cup \widetilde{B}_2^k \subset K_\theta, \quad \widehat{B}_3^k \cup \widetilde{B}_3^k \subset K_{\pi/2-\theta},$$

and we let

$$\widehat{b}_2^k = \text{Leb}(\widehat{B}_2^k), \quad \widetilde{b}_2^k = \text{Leb}(\widetilde{B}_2^k), \quad \widehat{b}_3^k = \text{Leb}(\widehat{B}_3^k), \quad \widetilde{b}_3^k = \text{Leb}(\widetilde{B}_3^k).$$

Note that $\text{Leb}(\widetilde{I}_k) = q$ so $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\theta \widetilde{I}_k) + \text{Leb}(\Pi_{\pi/2-\theta} \widetilde{I}_k) \leq 2q$. Since $\widetilde{B}_2^k \subset \Pi_\theta \widetilde{I}_k$ and $\widetilde{B}_3^k \subset \Pi_{\pi/2-\theta} \widetilde{I}_k$, we obtain $\text{Leb}(\widetilde{B}_2^k) + \text{Leb}(\widetilde{B}_3^k) < 2q$. This implies that

$$\sum_{0 \leq k \leq k_*} (\text{Leb}(\widetilde{B}_2^k) + \text{Leb}(\widetilde{B}_3^k)) < 2q(1 + k_*) \leq 2q(1 + 2/\varepsilon).$$

We can make $r_1 > 0$ so small and N so large that $2q(1 + 2/\varepsilon) < \varepsilon/(64\pi)$. Then

$$(4.4) \quad \sum_{0 \leq k \leq k_*} (\text{Leb}(\widetilde{B}_2^k) + \text{Leb}(\widetilde{B}_3^k)) < \varepsilon/(64\pi).$$

If a light ray enters one of the rectangles D_k and it does not exit D_k through \widetilde{I}_k then the distance between the entry point and the exit point from D_k is less than ε .

Let $\{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in B_5, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}\} \subset \mathcal{B}_1$ represent all light rays that hit M'_0 at a point which does not belong to $\bigcup_{0 \leq k \leq k_*} \overline{D}_k$. It is easy to see that we can make $r_1 > 0$ so small and N so large that

$$(4.5) \quad \text{Leb}(B_5) < \varepsilon/(64\pi).$$

If a light ray arrives along $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}$ with $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{B}_1$ and escapes along $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}_1}$ with $\mathbf{w}_1 \in B_4$ then

- (i) either $\mathbf{w} \in B_5$,
- (ii) or $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}$ enters a set \overline{D}_k at the same time when it enters M'_0 and exits D_k along a line $\Gamma_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{w}_2}$ with $(\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{w}_2) \in \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_2^k \cup \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}_3^k$.

This, Lemma 4.2 and (4.4)-(4.5) imply that $\text{Leb}(B_4) < \varepsilon/(32\pi)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. We will define several families of lines representing the progress of light rays on their way through the disc D . The bundles will represent only those light rays that have “desirable” trajectories. The bundles of light rays will have the form $\mathcal{B}_j = \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : \mathbf{w} \in B_j^\theta, \mathbf{v} = e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}, \theta \in [0, \theta_1]\}$ with $B_j^\theta \subset K_\theta$. Estimates for light rays with $\theta \notin [0, \theta_1]$ can be obtained by rotation invariance.

The first bundle \mathcal{B}_6 represents all light rays that hit the unit disc and are perpendicular to a line K_θ with $\theta \in [0, \theta_1]$. In other words, $B_6^\theta = \{x \in K_\theta : |x| < 1\}$ and $\text{Leb}(B_6^\theta) = 2$.

Let \mathcal{B}_7 be the bundle of those light rays in \mathcal{B}_6 which hit F .

Let \mathcal{B}_8 be the bundle of those light rays in \mathcal{B}_7 which hit M_0 but do not hit F before hitting M_0 .

Let \mathcal{B}_9 be the family of all lines $L_{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1}$ which represent light rays at the exit time from M_0 , assuming that they satisfy the following three conditions. First, the light rays entered M_0 along a line $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{B}_8$. Second, $\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{v}$; in other words, the exiting light ray moves along a line parallel to the one along which it was moving at the hitting time of M_0 . Thirdly, $|\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{w}_1| \leq \varepsilon$.

Let \mathcal{B}_{10} represent those lines in \mathcal{B}_9 which do not hit $F \setminus M_0$. Heuristically, it would be more natural to define \mathcal{B}_{10} as the family of those lines in \mathcal{B}_9 which represent light rays which do not hit F after exiting M_0 . However, we believe that our definition of \mathcal{B}_{10} makes our argument a little bit easier to understand.

Finally, let \mathcal{B}_{11} be the family of all lines $L_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}}$ in \mathcal{B}_8 representing light rays which, after reflecting from mirrors in F_0 , exit M_0 along a line $L_{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1} \in \mathcal{B}_{10}$.

Note that $\Lambda(\mathcal{B}_6) = \Lambda(\mathcal{V})/N = 4\pi/N$ because $\theta_1 = 2\pi/N$. A similar argument and the fact that the set F is invariant under rotations by angles $k\theta_1$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, apply to other estimates, for example, (3.4) implies that $\Lambda(\mathcal{B}_6 \setminus \mathcal{B}_7) < \varepsilon/(8N)$.

The last estimate and Lemma 4.1 imply that $\Lambda(\mathcal{B}_7 \setminus \mathcal{B}_8) < \varepsilon/(8N) + (\varepsilon/(16\pi))2\pi/N = 2\varepsilon/(8N)$. This gives $\Lambda(\mathcal{B}_6 \setminus \mathcal{B}_8) < 3\varepsilon/(8N)$. We combine this estimate, Lemma 4.2 and Lemma 4.3 to derive the following inequality, $\Lambda(\mathcal{B}_6 \setminus \mathcal{B}_9) < 3\varepsilon/(8N) + 2(\varepsilon/(32\pi))2\pi/N = 4\varepsilon/(8N)$. At this point, we apply Lemma 4.1 again to derive the following estimate, $\Lambda(\mathcal{B}_6 \setminus \mathcal{B}_{10}) < 6\varepsilon/(8N)$.

Using Lemma 4.2 we obtain $\Lambda(\mathcal{B}_6 \setminus \mathcal{B}_{11}) = \Lambda(\mathcal{B}_6 \setminus \mathcal{B}_{10}) < 6\varepsilon/(8N)$.

Let $\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_{0 \leq k \leq N-1} \{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) : (e^{2\pi i k/N} \mathbf{v}, e^{2\pi i k/N} \mathbf{w}) \in \mathcal{B}_6 \setminus \mathcal{B}_{11}\}$. Then $\Lambda(\mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{A}) \leq \varepsilon$, by rotation invariance of F . It is easy to check that \mathcal{A} satisfies the conditions stated in parts (i) and (ii) of the theorem. \square

5. INVISIBLE MIRROR

This section contains the proof of Theorem 1.3.

Let \mathcal{S}_n denote the family of all permutations of integers $1, 2, \dots, n$. Let Z be the rhombus (a convex closed quadrilateral) with sides on the lines K_0 , $K_0 + (0, 1)$, K_θ and $K_\theta + e^{i(\theta+\pi/2)}$. Let L be the diagonal of Z which does not contain $(0, 0)$. For

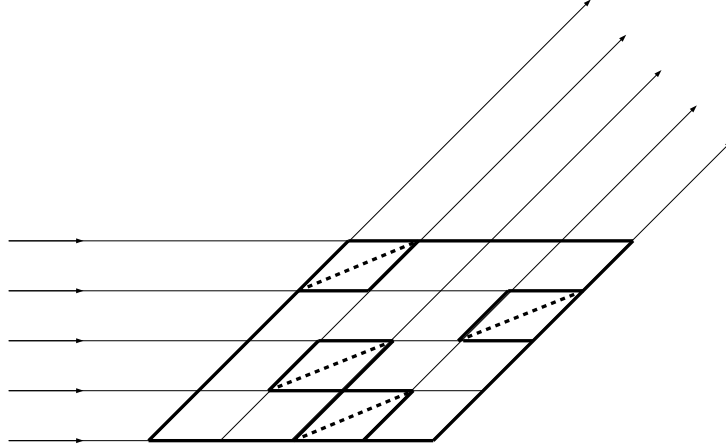


FIGURE 4. A unit width bundle of light is coming from the left. Exiting light rays form a bundle of unit width inclined at an angle θ (in our picture, $\theta = \pi/4$). The rhombus Z and the four rhombuses comprising $Z_{4,\mathbf{s}}$ with $\mathbf{s} = (3, 1, 2, 4)$ are outlined in bold. The mirrors comprising $\mathcal{M}_{4,\mathbf{s}}(L)$ are represented by dotted lines.

$\mathbf{s} = (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) \in \mathcal{S}_n$ and a set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{n,\mathbf{s},k}(A) &= (1/n)A - \frac{k-1}{n} \frac{e^{0 \cdot i}}{\sin \theta} + \frac{j_k-1}{n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\sin \theta}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n, \\ \mathcal{M}_{n,\mathbf{s}}(A) &= \bigcup_{1 \leq k \leq n} \mathcal{M}_{n,\mathbf{s},k}(A), \\ Z_{n,\mathbf{s}} &= \mathcal{M}_{n,\mathbf{s}}(Z). \end{aligned}$$

Remark 5.1. (i) It is elementary to see that for any $n \geq 1$ and any permutation \mathbf{s} , the set $G = \mathcal{M}_{n,\mathbf{s}}(L)$ satisfies part (i) of Theorem 1.3 (see Fig. 4). It remains only to prove that for some n and \mathbf{s} , $G = \mathcal{M}_{n,\mathbf{s}}(L)$ satisfies part (ii) of the theorem.

(ii) It is easy to see that $\mathcal{M}_{n_1,\mathbf{s}_1}(Z_{n_2,\mathbf{s}_2}) = \mathcal{M}_{n_1,\mathbf{s}_1}(\mathcal{M}_{n_2,\mathbf{s}_2}(Z))$ is equal to Z_{n_3,\mathbf{s}_3} with $n_3 = n_1 n_2$ and some $\mathbf{s}_3 \in \mathcal{S}_{n_3}$. By induction,

$$\mathcal{M}_{n_1,\mathbf{s}_1} \circ \mathcal{M}_{n_2,\mathbf{s}_2} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{M}_{n_k,\mathbf{s}_k}(Z)$$

can be represented as Z_{n_*,\mathbf{s}_*} with $n_* = n_1 n_2 \dots n_k$ and some $\mathbf{s}_* \in \mathcal{S}_{n_*}$.

(iii) Suppose that for some α, δ, n and \mathbf{s} we have $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha Z_{n,\mathbf{s}}) < \delta$. Then for any n_1 and \mathbf{s}_1 we have $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1,\mathbf{s}_1}(Z_{n,\mathbf{s}})) < \delta$. To see this, note that for every $1 \leq k \leq n_1$,

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1,\mathbf{s}_1,k}(Z_{n,\mathbf{s}})) = (1/n_1) \text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha Z_{n,\mathbf{s}}) < \delta/n_1,$$

and $\mathcal{M}_{n_1,\mathbf{s}_1}(Z_{n,\mathbf{s}})$ is the union of n_1 sets of the form $\mathcal{M}_{n_1,\mathbf{s}_1,k}(Z_{n,\mathbf{s}})$. We also trivially have $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n,\mathbf{s}}(Z_{n_1,\mathbf{s}_1})) \leq \text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n,\mathbf{s}}(Z)) < \delta$. By induction, if $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_j,\mathbf{s}_j}(Z)) < \delta$ for some $1 \leq j \leq k$ then

$$(5.1) \quad \text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha (\mathcal{M}_{n_1,\mathbf{s}_1} \circ \mathcal{M}_{n_2,\mathbf{s}_2} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{M}_{n_k,\mathbf{s}_k}(Z))) < \delta.$$

For a given α , we will find n and \mathbf{s} such that $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha Z_{n,\mathbf{s}})$ is small. Note that the vertices of rhombuses $\mathcal{M}_{n,\mathbf{s},k}(Z)$ belong to the lattice $\mathcal{L}_{n,\theta}$ generated by $1/(n \sin \theta)$ and $e^{i\theta}/(n \sin \theta)$, that is, the set of all points of the form $k_1/(n \sin \theta) + e^{i\theta} k_2/(n \sin \theta)$, for integer k_1 and k_2 . We will first consider α such that $\alpha - \pi/2 \neq 0, \theta$ and $K_{\alpha-\pi/2}$ passes through a point $z = -k_1/\sin \theta + k_2 e^{i\theta}/\sin \theta \in \mathcal{L}_{1,\theta}$, $z \neq (0,0)$. Such angles α can be considered to be “rational” in the context of our construction. We will assume that k_1 and k_2 are positive. Other cases can be dealt with in a similar manner.

Consider a (large) integer $n_1 > 2k_1 k_2$ whose value will be specified later. We will call a family \mathcal{C} of pairs of integers a *chain* if for every $(j_1, j_2), (j_3, j_4) \in \mathcal{C}$ we have $1 \leq j_1, j_2, j_3, j_4 \leq n_1$, $j_1 - j_3 = mk_1$ and $j_2 - j_4 = mk_2$ for some integer m . We will say that chains \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 are orthogonal and write $\mathcal{C}_1 \perp \mathcal{C}_2$ if for every $(j_1, j_2) \in \mathcal{C}_1$ and $(j_3, j_4) \in \mathcal{C}_2$, $j_1 \neq j_3$ and $j_2 \neq j_4$. We will say that a chain \mathcal{C} is *maximal* if for every $(j_1, j_2) \in \mathcal{C}$ and $1 \leq j_3, j_4 \leq n_1$ such that $j_3 - j_1 = mk_1$ and $j_4 - j_2 = mk_2$ for some integer $m \geq 1$ we have $(j_3, j_4) \in \mathcal{C}$. Note that maximality is not symmetric; the maximal chain extends as far as possible in one direction but not necessarily in the opposite direction. We will always tacitly assume that the coordinates of pairs (j, k) are in the range from 1 to n_1 . We will say that (j_1, j_2) is the *root* of \mathcal{C} if for every $(j_3, j_4) \in \mathcal{C}$ we have $j_3 \geq j_1$ (note that then $j_4 \geq j_2$ because $k_1, k_2 > 0$). We will also say that \mathcal{C} starts at (j_1, j_2) .

Next we will define a family of chains such that every pair of these chains is orthogonal. We will use induction. Let \mathcal{C}_1 be the maximal chain starting at $(1, 1)$.

Suppose that $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \dots, \mathcal{C}_m$ have been chosen and suppose further that every pair of these chains are orthogonal. We will write $\mathbf{s}(j_1) = j_2$ if $(j_1, j_2) \in \mathcal{C}_r$ for any $1 \leq r \leq m$. The formula defines a function \mathbf{s} on a subset of $\{1, 2, \dots, n_1\}$ because the chains are orthogonal. For the same reason, the function \mathbf{s} is injective. If $\mathbf{s}(j)$ is defined for all $1 \leq j \leq n_1$ then we stop.

Note that functions \mathbf{s} defined at different steps of the induction argument necessarily agree on the common parts of their domains. For this reason, we did not put a subscript on \mathbf{s} .

Suppose that $\mathbf{s}(j_1)$ is not defined for some $1 \leq j_1 \leq n_1$. Let r_1 be the smallest of the integers $1 \leq j_1 \leq n_1$ such that $\mathbf{s}(j_1)$ is not defined. Since \mathbf{s} is bijective on its domain, there must exist $1 \leq j_2 \leq n_1$ which is not in the range of \mathbf{s} . Let r_2 be the smallest of the integers $1 \leq j_2 \leq n_1$ such that j_2 is not in the range of \mathbf{s} . We will say that (r_1, r_2) is the *minimal root* in the complement of $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{C}_m$. Let \mathcal{C}_{m+1} be the maximal chain that starts at (r_1, r_2) . We will argue that $\mathcal{C}_{m+1} \perp \mathcal{C}_r$ for all $1 \leq r \leq m$.

Suppose that for some $1 \leq r \leq m$, it is not true that $\mathcal{C}_{m+1} \perp \mathcal{C}_r$. Then there must exist $(j_1, j_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{m+1}$ and $(j_3, j_4) \in \mathcal{C}_r$ such that $j_1 = j_3$ or $j_2 = j_4$. We will assume that $j_1 = j_3$, the other case being analogous. We can assume without loss of generality that j_1 is the smallest of all integers with the property that $(j_1, j_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{m+1}$ and $(j_1, j_4) \in \mathcal{C}_r$ for some j_2 and j_4 . We will argue that (j_1, j_4) is the root of \mathcal{C}_r . Note that (j_1, j_2) is not the root of \mathcal{C}_{m+1} because the first coordinate of the root cannot agree with the first coordinate of any element of $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{C}_m$. Hence, $(j_1 - k_1, j_2 - k_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{m+1}$. Suppose that (j_1, j_4) is not the root of \mathcal{C}_r . Then $(j_1 - k_1, j_4 - k_2) \in \mathcal{C}_r$. The first coordinates of $(j_1 - k_1, j_2 - k_2)$ and $(j_1 - k_1, j_4 - k_2)$ agree. This contradicts the assumption that j_1 is

the smallest of all integers with the property that $(j_1, j_2) \in \mathcal{C}_{m+1}$ and $(j_1, j_4) \in \mathcal{C}_r$ for some j_2 and j_4 . Hence, (j_1, j_4) is the root of \mathcal{C}_r .

Recall that (r_1, r_2) is the root of \mathcal{C}_{m+1} and $j_1 > r_1$. This implies that (j_1, j_4) is not the minimal root in the complement of $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{C}_{r-1}$. This contradiction completes the proof that $\mathcal{C}_{m+1} \perp \mathcal{C}_r$ for all $1 \leq r \leq m$.

As we said, the inductive procedure stops when \mathbf{s} is a permutation of $\{1, 2, \dots, n_1\}$. Let $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{m_1}$ be the family of all chains constructed in the induction process when it is stopped.

Let ℓ be the length of the longer of the two diagonals of Z (L is not necessarily the longest diagonal). Note that all projections of Z on any line have length ℓ or less. Hence, $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}, k}(Z)) \leq \ell/n_1$, for all k .

Fix an arbitrarily small $\varepsilon > 0$ and choose n_2 so large that $\ell/n_2 < \varepsilon/8$.

Let \mathcal{D}_1 be the set of all (j, k) such that $1 \leq j, k \leq n_1(1 - \varepsilon/(16\ell))$ and let \mathcal{D}_2 be the set of all (j, k) such that $1 \leq j, k \leq n_1$ and $(j, k) \notin \mathcal{D}_1$.

We relabel $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{m_1}$ in such a way that all chains $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{m_2}$ have their roots in \mathcal{D}_1 and the chains $\mathcal{C}_{m_2+1}, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{m_1}$ have roots in \mathcal{D}_2 (one of these families may be empty, in principle). Recall that chains \mathcal{C}_r are maximal. This implies that n_1 can be made so large that every chain $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{m_1}$ has at least n_2 elements. Since \mathbf{s} is a bijection, the number of elements in $\mathcal{C}_{m_2+1} \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{C}_{m_1}$ is less than $\varepsilon n_1/(8\ell)$.

Let N_1 be the set of all j_1 such that $(j_1, j_2) \in \mathcal{C}_k$, for some $1 \leq j_2 \leq n_1$ and $1 \leq k \leq m_2$, and let $N_2 = \{1, 2, \dots, n_1\} \setminus N_1$.

Recall that $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}, k}(Z)) \leq \ell/n_1$, for all k . We have,

$$(5.2) \quad \text{Leb} \left(\Pi_\alpha \left(\bigcup_{k \in N_2} \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}, k}(Z) \right) \right) \leq (\varepsilon n_1/(8\ell))(\ell/n_1) = \varepsilon/8.$$

The key observation is that for every chain \mathcal{C}_k and all $(j_1, j_2), (j_3, j_4) \in \mathcal{C}_k$, the projections $\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}, j_1}(Z)$ and $\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}, j_3}(Z)$ are identical. More generally, if $(j_1, j_2) \in \mathcal{C}_k$ then $\Pi_\alpha(\bigcup_j \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}, j}(Z)) = \Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}, j_1}(Z)$, where the union is over j such that for some r , $(j, r) \in \mathcal{C}_k$. Since every chain \mathcal{C}_k with $k \leq m_2$ has length at least n_2 , we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Leb} \left(\Pi_\alpha \left(\bigcup_{k \in N_1} \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}, k}(Z) \right) \right) &\leq (1/n_2) \sum_{k \in N_1} \text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}, k}(Z)) \\ &\leq (1/n_2) N_1(\ell/n_1) \leq (1/n_2)\ell < \varepsilon/8. \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (5.2), we obtain

$$(5.3) \quad \text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}}(Z)) < \varepsilon/4.$$

Next, we consider the case of “irrational” α such that $\alpha - \pi/2 \neq 0, \theta$ and $K_{\alpha - \pi/2}$ does not pass through a point $z \in \mathcal{L}_{n, \theta}$, $z \neq (0, 0)$. Fix any integer $n \geq 1$. Note that the line $K_{\alpha - \pi/2}$ passes arbitrarily close to some points $z \in \mathcal{L}_{n, \theta}$, $z \neq (0, 0)$. Hence, for any $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, there exists $z \in \mathcal{L}_{n, \theta}$ such that $\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha(Z/n \cup (Z/n + z))) < \text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha(Z/n)) + \varepsilon_1$. In

view of this, it is easy to see that for any integer n_3 there exists $z \in \mathcal{L}_{n,\theta}$ such that

$$\text{Leb} \left(\Pi_\alpha \left(Z/n \cup \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq n_3} (Z/n + jz) \right) \right) < 2 \text{Leb} (\Pi_\alpha(Z/n)).$$

We can now repeat the argument given in the case of “rational” α , with z as in the last formula and $n_1 \geq n_3$. We conclude that for any α with $\alpha - \pi/2 \neq 0, \theta$ there exist n_1 and \mathbf{s} such that (5.3) holds, except for $\varepsilon/4$ replaced by $\varepsilon/2$, that is,

$$(5.4) \quad \text{Leb} (\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}}(Z)) < \varepsilon/2.$$

Since $\mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}}(Z)$ is a finite union of rhombuses, the function $\alpha \rightarrow \text{Leb} (\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}}(Z))$ is continuous. This and (5.4) imply that for every α with $\alpha - \pi/2 \in (0, \theta) \cup (\theta, \pi)$ there exist n_1 , \mathbf{s} and $\Delta\alpha > 0$ such that $\pi/2, \theta + \pi/2 \notin (\alpha - \Delta\alpha, \alpha + \Delta\alpha)$ and for $\beta \in (\alpha - \Delta\alpha, \alpha + \Delta\alpha)$,

$$(5.5) \quad \text{Leb} (\Pi_\beta \mathcal{M}_{n_1, \mathbf{s}}(Z)) < \varepsilon.$$

The set of α satisfying $\alpha - \pi/2 \in [\varepsilon, \theta - \varepsilon] \cup [\theta + \varepsilon, \pi - \varepsilon]$ is compact so it is covered by a finite number of intervals of the form $(\alpha - \Delta\alpha, \alpha + \Delta\alpha)$. Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ be the set of centers of these intervals and let (j_n, \mathbf{s}_n) be the integer and permutation such that (5.5) holds with $n_1 = j_n$, $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}_n$ and $\beta \in (\alpha_n - \Delta\alpha_n, \alpha_n + \Delta\alpha_n)$. By (5.1) and (5.5), for α satisfying $\alpha - \pi/2 \in [\varepsilon, \theta - \varepsilon] \cup [\theta + \varepsilon, \pi - \varepsilon]$,

$$(5.6) \quad \text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha(\mathcal{M}_{j_1, \mathbf{s}_1} \circ \mathcal{M}_{j_2, \mathbf{s}_2} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{M}_{j_m, \mathbf{s}_m}(Z))) < \varepsilon.$$

According to Remark 5.1 (ii), there exist j_* and \mathbf{s}_* such that

$$(5.7) \quad \mathcal{M}_{j_1, \mathbf{s}_1} \circ \mathcal{M}_{j_2, \mathbf{s}_2} \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{M}_{j_m, \mathbf{s}_m}(Z) = \mathcal{M}_{j_*, \mathbf{s}_*}(Z).$$

We now take $G = \mathcal{M}_{j_*, \mathbf{s}_*}(L)$. Since $L \subset Z$, we obtain from (5.6) and (5.7), for α satisfying $\alpha - \pi/2 \in [\varepsilon, \theta - \varepsilon] \cup [\theta + \varepsilon, \pi - \varepsilon]$,

$$\text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha G) = \text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{j_*, \mathbf{s}_*}(L)) \leq \text{Leb}(\Pi_\alpha \mathcal{M}_{j_*, \mathbf{s}_*}(Z)) < \varepsilon.$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.3.

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